

clever way

科力英语 方法第一

中考英语

专项攻略

总主编/刘宗寅

完形填空



山东科学技术出版社

本书特色与说明

1. 技巧透视

透视命题特点、总结解题规律、指导解题技巧、掌握备考方法。



第三节 中考完形填空答题步骤

1. 通读全文,了解大意

首先应该跳过空格把文章通读一遍,迅速把握文章的大概内容。要特别重视文章的第一句、首尾段和每段的首尾句,因为它们对我们迅速把握文章主旨往往非常有用。

2. 体裁分析

分析讲解各种体裁的解题方法与策略,并随后设置专项训练进行强化提高。



第一节 记叙文突破

记叙文体裁的完形填空是我们平时练习和中考测试的重点,它主要包括故事、名人传记、事件叙述等。近几年的中考题主要以记叙文为主,记叙事件的起因、发展、高潮、结局。叙述上也经常采用平述的形式,较少加入作者的评论,要求考生能在较短的时间内把握文章的主题,根据文章内容快速确定答案。

3. 话题训练

按课标话题设置适合中考的完形填空,选择20个重点话题进行训练,各个击破。



第一节 个人情况

新课标“个人情况”一项主要涉及个人基础信息、家庭成员及关系、学校及工作情况等,中考在针对此话题选材时更倾向于个人情况的介绍。本书在这一话题选题中主要涉及人们在生活或成功路上的各种经历。



4. 模拟冲刺

25篇最新中考完形填空预测试题, 提供充足练习量, 帮考生轻松迎战中考。

Passage 25

字数: 154

难度: ★★★

建议用时: 10'

先通读下面的短文, 掌握大意, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Dogs are very good pets. They are very 1 to people and very beautiful, too. Most dogs 2 children and their parents.

- () 1. A. polite B. rude C. friendly D. cross
() 2. A. catch up with B. get on well with
 C. take care of D. search for

5. 答案精析

详细分析文章体裁、精确点拨解题思路、解读正确选项, 为考生排忧解难、指点迷津。

先通读下面的短文, 掌握大意, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

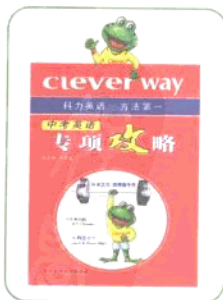
Many years ago, only boys could go to school in my hometown. Then schools decided to let girls 1. But Mr Brown, one of the teachers, was not 2 all pleased.

这是一篇记叙文, 文章主要介绍的是 Mr Brown 因为拒绝给女学生上课而遇到的尴尬场面。

1. A 动词 let 后加不带 to 的不定式, 因此这里应该用副词 in, 它的意思是“后来这些学校也让女孩子来上学了”, 这里的 in 表示“到……里”。
2. B not at all 是一个固定搭配, 意思是“一点儿也不”。

6. 精美书签

精心设计的卡通书签,
活泼可爱,
随时记录考生的学习进程,
方便查阅。



知识网络

结构图

《中考英语专项攻略·完形填空》



与动向同步
学专项攻略
与中考接轨
做中考状元



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第一章 中考完形填空全透视



第一节 中考完形填空命题特点



完形填空题涉及的知识面广,综合性强,灵活性高。它不仅能较为真实地反映出考生的实际语言水平,而且还能反映出考生的阅读理解能力、综合运用能力以及逻辑推理和分析判断能力。在题型上主要包括四选一形式、选词填空形式、给首字母填空形式、自由填空形式等。纵观近几年全国各地的中考完形填空试题,不难发现此类题型有如下命题特点:

1. 文章的题材、体裁多样。长度与阅读理解文章相仿,一般为 200 词左右。难度适中,略低于阅读理解的文章。短文的第一句一般不设空,以便给考生提供语境,便于考生答题。

2. 文章的难度较易,但做起题来考生却喊难。其原因有主观的,也有客观的。主观原因是考生对此题型还不够了解,特别是对其命题特点了解地不够,故而没有正确的解题方法或思路,解题时考虑不周;客观原因是文章短,空格多,200 词左右的文章,去掉 10 个词或更多词,失去的语言信息必然就多,从而加大了试题的难度。

3. 考试大纲规定“填入的词包括结构词和实词”,但在实际试题中,要求填入的词以实词为主,如动词、名词、形容词、副词、代词等,以虚词为辅,如介词、连词等,涉及时态、语态的语法项目很少见。

4. 完形填空题的设计十分巧妙。完形填空题通常是以语境线索为基础,结合不同的手段来设计的。其常见的设计手段一般有以下几种:

(1) 利用语法知识手段设计

完形填空题中,结合词语的运用和文章的理解而设计的题目占一定的比例。这些知识可能包括从句或短语引导词、主谓一致、名词或代词的数或格、非谓语动词的用法、平行结构、倒装结构、强调句型、情态动词、动词的基本句型等。

(2) 利用词语的固定搭配手段设计

词语的固定搭配是英语中常见的语言现象,是在英语语言的长期使用中不断演变和发展起来的。英语中词语的固定搭配种类繁多,它不仅包括固定词组、短语、习语和惯用法,而且包括其它各种搭配。平时注意积累各种习惯搭配,不但能很快提高英语水平,而且对于解答完形填空题十分有利。

(3) 利用词语辨析手段设计

完形填空题的另一命题特点是利用词语辨析知识,按这一手段命的题占全套题的大部分。



第二节 中考完形填空备考方法

完形填空题旨在考查考生英语知识的掌握情况和语言运用能力。它结合了单项选择题和短文填空的优点,既考查词语搭配、近义词辨析、句型结构、复合句的关联和惯用法等,又考查逻辑推理和主旨归纳能力。要较好地应对这类试题,需具备以下几个方面的基础:

1. 词汇基础

要熟练掌握教材中所学的所有词汇的词义和用法,特别是:近义词的细微差别,词语的固定搭配和惯用法。

2. 语法基础

要掌握各种语法规则及其在文章中的具体运用,特别是:名词的单复数、形容词、副词的比较级、动词的时态和语态、人称代词的格、物主代词的形容词性和名词性、主谓一致、必须接 -ing 和必须接 to do 的动词、接 to do 和 -ing 意义区别较大的动词、连词及各种从句的用法等。

3. 语篇基础

要具有能够把握文章中句子与句子之间、段落与段落之间、上下文之间的逻辑关系的能力。要善于利用能体现它们之间关系的连词,如 and, but, however, though, yet, so, because 等来把握语篇结构,或者根据语篇能填出恰当的连接词,尤其要学会根据上下文的意思及结构进行简单的逻辑推理来确定并填入恰当的词语。

4. 题型基础

考生要对中考完形填空题的设空类型有相当的了解。中考完形填空既有对语法规则、惯用法和词语搭配的考查,又有对文章内容的通篇理解。从设空的类型看可分为三个层次:(1) 句子层次,就是考生只需理解设空的这个句子的意思和掌握空格前后的搭配就可以选出正确答案;(2) 句组层次,就是考生需要理解空格前后几个句子的意思及逻辑关系方可选出正确答案;(3) 全篇层次,就是考生必须理解了全文的意思才能选出正确答案。中考完形填空试题以句子层次和句组层次为主,全篇层次为辅。



第三节 中考完形填空答题步骤

1. 通读全文,了解大意

首先应该跳过空格把文章通读一遍,迅速把握文章的大概内容。要特别重视文章的第一句、首尾段和每段的首尾句,因为它们对我们迅速把握文章主旨往往非常有用。千万不要读一句填一句,因为完形填空题所给的大多数选项填入单句后都可成立,但从全文看又是错误的。有些同学一拿到题目就着手去填,填到最后才发现所选答案与全文的意思不符,不得不再从头开始。费时又费力,还不易做准确,这种方法是不可取的。

2. 瞻前顾后,逐空试填

在了解文章大意的基础上,根据上下文意义与逻辑逐空试填。一般来说,文章后面所给的选择答案可分三类:一类是语法正确,而意思不对;另一类是意思正确,而语法错误;第三类是语法正确,意思也正确。在选择答案时,一定要考虑到上下文的意思,还要考虑到句子的结构、习惯用法、固定搭配、近义词的区别和词类的功能等,尽量使选出的答案既符合语法又符合原文的意思。要注意的是,有的空不是一次就能及时填好的,这不要紧,可暂时空着,等看完全文答案就会明朗化,有时下文还会有明显的提示,这个下文可能是下句、下段、甚至是文章的最后。

3. 仔细推敲,解决难点

在第二步将较有把握的空格填好后,可能会有一空或几空一时没有把握而暂时未填。这时可根据已填空格,再次仔细阅读全文,对文章的理解会较前次更加透彻了。在此基础上,联系全文的信息,根据已有的生活经验常识,进行逻辑推理,仔细推敲,就可基本解决第二步留下来的难点。

4. 认真复查,意通语顺

填空全部做完以后,应把短文从头到尾再读一遍,检查一下填空以后的文章的前后意思是否通顺连贯,情节是否合理,语法结构是否正确。一般来说,如果意思连贯,情节合理,语法结构正确,就意味着所选答案没有问题;如果发现个别填空使文章文理不通,语法结构有问题,就说明所选答案有可能不正确。对这样的填空应该认真推敲,进行调整。



第四节 中考完形填空解题技巧

1. 充分利用首句作为解题的突破口

完形填空的首句往往是完整的,不设空的。而首句又常常是全文的中心句,因此,应充分重视完形填空的首句,通过它大致把握全文的大意和作者的意图,利用它作为解题的突破口。依据首句的提示,捕捉文中关键信息,通览全文,了解文章的题材、体裁、结构、背景、内容大意、前因后果、情节发展、论点论据等基本信息。同时,可以对有些空格要填的词做试探性猜测,为下一步选择最佳选项作好准备。

例如: An old man lived in a nice house with a large garden. He took care of his 36 all the time, watering and fertilizing them.

One day a young man went by the 37. He looked at the beautiful flowers, imagining how happy he could be 38 (if) he lived in such a beautiful place.

(2008年江苏省盐城市中考题)

36. A. flowers B. trees C. vegetables D. grass

37. A. balcony B. kitchen C. garden D. study

解析: 文章一开头就提到了“garden”,这是全文的关键词。开头提到他的花园,接下来的一句应该是说他一直照料他的花,所以此处 36 空应该选择 flowers; 接下来的一句也与 garden 有关,所以 37 空选 C 项。

2. 根据上下文的逻辑意义确定答案

文章是一个具有内在联系的整体,而上下文则是营造语境的基础,也是逻辑推理的依据。通读全文,理顺大意,根据上下文找出信息词,是做好完形填空的技巧之一。完形填空的命题设计正朝着深层化和语境化方向发展,逐渐淡化单纯的语言分析考查,而越来越侧重逻辑推理判断的考查。词语在特定语境中所表达的隐含信息大都无法从字面或一个或几个句子的表面理解传达出来。这就大大增加了干扰项的迷惑性,从而提高了试题难度。因此,要想解决这类题目,只有借助上下文乃至全文语境的提示。

例如: China is a large country of agriculture(农业). We all know that there are more than 800 million 41 in china. (2008年石家庄市中考题)

41. A. workers B. farmers C. pioneers D. scientists

解析: 根据第一句中的 agriculture 可知 41 空应该是说“在中国有 8 亿多农民”,故 41 空应该选择 B 项。

3. 从词汇的意义和用法方面考虑

做好完形填空题须具备较大词汇量,并结合上下文确定词义。完形填空在命题过程中,淡化基础句型结构,语法规则和短语搭配,侧重词汇的活用。应该加强对词

第一章 中考完形填空完全透视

合乎情景需求的判断的训练,加深对基本词汇的感受能力和应用能力,提高解完形填空题的技能。

例如: 31 (Surprise) appeared on his face. He looked at the coin for a minute, and then 32, but nobody could be seen. (2008 年江苏南通市中考题)

31. A. Surprise B. Fear C. Pity D. Courage
32. A. looked up B. looked around C. looked down D. looked out

解析: 32 空所给的四个选项都是由动词 look 组成的短语,但它们在用法上有所不同。look up “仰望,查询”; look around “环顾四周”; look down “俯视”; look out “留神,照料”。根据以上分析及,再结合原句语境,可以确定此处正确答案为 B 项。

4. 积累习惯用法和固定搭配

完形填空题中考查习惯搭配和固定用法的题目也占有一定比重,这就要求平时记忆和积累,做到脱口而出。这类题属于较容易的题,一般在初选时就能确定。

例如: Between the dead mother 48 the living baby, there was a cellphone (手机) with... (2008 年重庆市中考题)

48. A. all B. and C. also D. but

解析: between... and... “在……之间”,是固定用法,由此可以判断 48 空应该选择 B 项。

5. 依据作者的态度和观点

作者写一篇文章必有他的意图和目的,作者在表达情感时总是选择特定的词汇,因此文章字里行间不可避免地渗透了作者的情感。做完形填空时,应该留心捕捉作者的情感信息。

例如: The blind man's work opened our eyes and 47 our hearts, which also made his life 48. It was just like Beethoven, who became deaf in his later life and wrote many great musical works.

47. A. broke B. hurt C. pleased D. treated
48. A. emptier B. busier C. luckier D. happier

解析: 通读这段文字,可以体会到作者对这位陌生老人的敬佩之情。老人种的花不仅愉悦了我们的眼睛和愉悦了我们的心灵,同时使自己的生活变得幸福。理清了这些,就可以确定答案了。47. C 48. D

6. 注意分析句子结构

例 1: In one way of thinking, failure is part of life. In 1 way, failure may be a way towards success. (2008 年宁波市中考提前招生卷)

1. A. other B. another C. first D. second

解析: in one way... , in another way... , “一方面,另一方面”,这是个固定结构,所以可以判断此处选择 B 项。

例 2: The old man smiled and said “I can tell you four 41 (reasons). First, I was a gardener when I was young, and I really like this job. Second, 42 (though)



I can't see these flowers, I can touch them. 43, I can smell the sweetness of them. As to the last one, that's 44 (you). ” (2008 年江苏省盐城市中考题)

41. A. stories B. reasons C. excuses D. conclusions
42. A. although B. since C. because D. unless
43. A. First B. Second C. Third D. Fourth
44. A. me B. you C. my mother D. my son

解析:根据 41 空所在的句子可知说有四个原因。接下来的句子就是列举这四个原因,用 first, second, ... and to the last one, 前后句子结构应该是一致的,可以判断第 43 题应该选择 C 项。

7. 依据生活经验和常识

有些空涉及到我们应该具备的常识,是否合乎情理是我们选择的依据。

例如:Stress is the feeling you get when you're really worried about something. This is the kind of worry that troubles you for hours or even days. It makes you feel 31, scared, or angry. (2008 年临沂市中考题)

31. A. calm B. excited C. surprised D. upset

解析:根据常识可以判断,压力应该使人感到心烦和不安,而不是平静,兴奋或惊讶,所以可以判断此题应该选择 D 项。



第五节 中考完形填空解题注意事项

1. 完形填空的短文通常没有标题,且文章的首句和尾句一般不设空,要特别注重对首、尾句的理解,因为它们往往提示或点明文章的主题,对理解全文有较大帮助。

2. 第一遍通读带有空缺单词的短文时可能一时把握不住短文内容,弄不清头绪,这是很正常的。此时要注意克服畏难情绪和急躁心理,应稳定情绪,再将短文读一、两遍,直到明确大意为止。

3. 做题时切勿一看到一个空格就急着选出一个答案,这样往往“只见树木,不见森林”。由于缺乏全局观念,极易导致连续选错。因为完形填空不同于单个句子的选词填空,其空白处是位于一篇文章之中,因此必须纵观全文、通篇考虑。

4. 每篇完形填空所设的空多以实词为主,所提供的四个备选项中只有一个是正确的,其它三项均为干扰项。而干扰项也多半与前、后的句子或词组可以形成某种搭配,即如单从语法角度判断则无法确定,还必须从语篇意义上加以鉴别。

5. 动笔时先易后难,先完成容易、有把握的答案,这样可以增强自信心,然后再集中精力解决难点。对于实在无法确定的,可以从文中同样结构或类似结构中寻找提示,大胆地作出猜测。

第二章 完形填空文章的体裁分析及其对策



第一节 记叙文突破



记叙文体裁的完形填空是我们平时练习和中考测试的重点,它主要包括故事、名人传记、事件叙述等。近几年的中考题主要以记叙文为主,记叙事件的起因、发展、高潮、结局。叙述上也经常采用平述的形式,较少加入作者的评论,要求考生能在较短的时间内把握文章的主题,根据文章内容快速确定答案。记叙文类完形填空的解题步骤是:

1. 读懂首句,把握开篇,了解文章的大意

完形填空一般无标题,首句一般不留空,是完整的一句,而信息往往从这里开始。读好第一句不仅仅能把握文章要讲什么,而且能把握住作者的态度:对此事是褒还是贬?态度不同用词自然就不同。

2. 通读全文,把握人称,理清各种角色

一般的记叙文有两个或两个以上的角色。记叙文中使用的人称不同,其表达作用也是不同的,应仔细体味。如第一人称的写法是以当事人的身份叙述,写来亲切、自然。作者会把自己当作故事的见证人写进故事中去。第三人称的写法不受任何限制,凡客观世界乃至人物内心所想的一切都能进行叙述,写来开阔而充分,但毕竟不如第一人称那样真切,两种人称各有好处。

3. 理顺事件,把握线索,仔细推敲答案

记叙文体裁的完形填空多数是按事情的发展顺序进行叙述的。正确把握文章的发展顺序对于把握文章的主脉有着重要的意义,因此在选择答案或填空时,要理顺事件与人物之间的关系,把握记叙的线索,这样在做题时也就有了依据。



经典真题

(2008 年福州市中考题)

Leonardo da Vinci was a great artist. He lived in 46 in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He painted some of 47 pictures in the world. Mona Lisa is a good example of his works. He 48 painting Mona Lisa in 1503.

Da Vinci loved science and 49. He used darkness and light in a clever way in the painting. And a person can 50 see that there is a lot of geometry(几何学) in Mona Lisa. The face of Mona Lisa is 51 many circles and round shapes like balls. Even her 52 can be seen as a small part of a large circle.

The woman in the painting is 53 on a balcony(阳台), and mountains can be seen behind her. Da Vinci loved to study rocks and mountains, 54 we can see these in his other paintings.

The woman is sitting with her knees to the side. Her hands are held together 55 her. This way of sitting is now used by many artists when they are painting a picture of a man or woman.

- () 46. A. China B. Italy C. Japan D. Canada
() 47. A. less famous B. more famous C. the least famous D. the most famous
() 48. A. forgot B. began C. allowed D. remembered
() 49. A. math B. music C. English D. chemistry
() 50. A. early B. easily C. safely D. happily
() 51. A. used for B. worked out C. put away D. made of
() 52. A. cry B. tears C. smile D. sadness
() 53. A. lying B. walking C. sitting D. reading
() 54. A. so B. but C. or D. until
() 55. A. under B. behind C. next to D. in front of



试题分析

本文是记叙文,文章记叙了达·芬奇的《蒙娜丽莎》以她迷人的微笑而倾倒世人。可你知道吗?这幅画体现了画家在数学上很高的造诣呢。

46. B 达·芬奇是意大利人,故选 B 项。

47. D famous 是多音节形容词,最高级为 the most famous。

48. B 达·芬奇在 1503 年着手画《蒙娜丽莎》这幅画。begin doing sth. 意思是“开始做某事”。

49. A 根据下文描述,达·芬奇的画渗透了很多数学原理,因此判断他酷爱数字。

第二章 完形填空文章的体裁分析及其对策

50. B 根据句意判断使用副词 easily, 修饰动词 see, 意为“很容易地看出……”。
51. D be used for 意为“用于……”; work out 意为“算出”; put away 意为“拿开”; be made of 意为“由……构成”。根据细节理解可知答案为 D 项。
52. C 蒙娜丽莎以她独特的微笑而迷人。
53. C 由下段开头一句可判断, 蒙娜丽莎是坐在阳台上的, 故选 C 项。
54. A 根据上下句子之间的逻辑关系判断, 用 so 引导结果状语从句。
55. D 手应该是放在前面的, 因此用 in front of。

《 现场练兵 》

Passage 1

字数: 170

难度: ★★★

建议用时: 10'

阅读下面的短文, 从所给的四个选项中选择最佳答案填空。

It was getting dark. Some children and two Canadian women were still 1 on the ice near a big hotel. They were having a good time.

Suddenly the ice 2. One of the boys fell into the water. The children shouted, “Help! Help!” They didn’t know 3 to do. The two Canadian friends heard 4 and skated over to get the boy out of the water.

The ice was 5. The two Canadians fell into the water, too. But they tried their best to 6 the little boy. They knew they must be 7. If they didn’t push him up onto the ice, he would soon die.

Many people ran over to 8. Some of them had ropes and poles. A young man jumped into the water to save the 9 people.

The boy and the two Canadian women were out of water at last. One of the women didn’t feel well. She was sent to the 10 at once. But she felt very happy because the boy was safe.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. boating | B. skating | C. planting | D. swimming |
| () 2. A. broke | B. shone | C. closed | D. flew |
| () 3. A. who | B. when | C. what | D. where |
| () 4. A. one | B. him | C. them | D. her |
| () 5. A. big | B. small | C. thick | D. thin |
| () 6. A. save | B. wake | C. see | D. tell |
| () 7. A. slow | B. quick | C. sorry | D. wrong |
| () 8. A. play | B. shout | C. push | D. help |
| () 9. A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |
| () 10. A. hospital | B. school | C. library | D. garden |

Passage 2

字数: 286

难度: ★★★

建议用时: 10'

阅读下面的短文,从所给的四个选项中选择最佳答案填空。

Once upon a time, some children were playing at seaside when they found a turtle (海龟). They began to beat the turtle. Just at that time, a young man came and said to them, "Stop!" The children ran 1 quickly. The turtle was very thankful and said, "Thanks for your kindness. I really would like 2 you to a wonderful palace now."

The young man rode on the back of the turtle and was taken to the secret palace in the sea. When he 3 the palace, he was very surprised and said to the turtle, "What a nice palace!" To thank him, the king of the turtles gave him 4. He had never seen such a dinner before. He received a warm welcome there and was very 5 everything.

After dinner, the king of the turtles said, "I am going to give you two boxes, 6 you can open only one." "You mustn't open both. Don't forget it!" the turtle warned him. "All right. I will open only one," the young man promised (许诺). At this time, a large wave sent him out of the sea.

After he 7, he opened the bigger one of the two boxes. 8 the box was full of gold. "My God!" he cried. "I'm 9 now." Then he thought, "Things in the other box must be expensive, too." He could not wait any longer. He broke his promise and opened the other box. As soon as he opened it, he became an old man. His hair turned white. His face 10 an old man over eighty years old. It all happened in a moment. He was sorry for what he did, but it was too late.

- () 1. A. through B. away C. into D. out
- () 2. A. wanting B. asking C. to let D. to invite
- () 3. A. left for B. arrived on C. arrived at D. got away
- () 4. A. a very big dinner B. a very poor dinner
C. a very bad dinner D. a very small dinner
- () 5. A. pleased with B. strict in C. angry with D. sorry for
- () 6. A. so B. or C. but D. as
- () 7. A. went back to home B. went back home
C. went back to the sea D. went back the sea
- () 8. A. To his surprising B. To one's surprising
C. To one's surprise D. To his surprise

第二章 完形填空文章的体裁分析及对策

- () 9. A. a poor man B. a rich man C. an old man D. a young man
() 10. A. liked B. felt like C. looked like D. looked

Passage 3

字数: 168

难度: ★★

建议用时: 10'

阅读下面的短文,从所给的四个选项中选择最佳答案填空。

When we were having an English test this morning, I felt somebody was watching me a little too closely. I turned my 1 quickly and saw Jack, who sat right behind me. My eyes caught 2 and he said very quietly, "I hope you studied for this 3!"

"What am I going to do?" I thought to myself. I 4 cheating(作弊) in exams. Besides, I'd studied 5 for the test. Clearly Jack hadn't. During the exam, I tried several ways to guard my answers so that Jack wouldn't be able to see them. When the exam 6, I felt I should let him know cheating was 7. And I didn't want to destroy(破坏) our friendship. My mind 8 the right words.

"Sorry, Jack, 9 you know how I feel about cheating." I said slowly and gently. "Maybe I could help you 10 before the next test." "OK, Bob," he smiled weakly, "It might not be easy, but I'll have a try."

- () 1. A. head B. hand C. eraser D. pencil
() 2. A. hers B. his C. ours D. yours
() 3. A. exam B. job C. book D. chance
() 4. A. suggested B. liked C. hated D. finished
() 5. A. slow B. slowly C. hard D. hardly
() 6. A. ended B. began C. went on D. took place
() 7. A. good B. wrong C. easy D. difficult
() 8. A. agreed with B. searched for C. look up D. looked at
() 9. A. and B. also C. so D. but
() 10. A. drive B. move C. count D. study

Passage 4

字数: 240

难度: ★★★

建议用时: 15'

阅读下面的短文,从所给的四个选项中选择最佳答案填空。

Mr Evans lived in a city. He was a math 1 three years ago. He taught well and his students 2 him. So he decided to work in the middle school all his life. But